The Bombay Gazette.

559

No. 6,348.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	„	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	26 0
including postage	„	36 0
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including postage	„	7 12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	2 0
Second Ditto	„	1 8
Third Ditto	„	1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COLCLOUGH—June 18th, at Byculla, Bombay, the wife of William Colclough, Esq., of a son, still-born.

DEATH.

MOSCROP—June 7th, at Dinapore, Mr. William Moscrop, of Newton Stewart, Scotland, aged 24 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

GWYTHER—June 5th, at Tank Place, Coolie Bazar, the wife of Edwin T. Gwyther, Esq., Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SNEAD—June 8th, at No. 3, Park Street, Malcolm James, the infant son of George Thomas Snead, aged 27 days.

TAYLER—June 7th, of spasms of the heart, George Henry Tayler, aged 39 years 9 months and 5 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

CUNNINGHAM—June 6th, at Simla, the wife of Dr. J. M. Cunningham of a daughter.

BADCOCK—June 9th, at Landour, the wife of Lieutenant A. R. Bidcock, of a son.

RIVETT-CARNAC—June 9th, at Ghazeepore, the wife of C. F. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.S., of a son.

SAUNDERS—June 11th, at Mutra, the wife of F. W. Saunders, Steward, 2nd Dragoon Guards, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Sunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, and Busrorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd		
„ Muscat	8th 22nd	„ Kuweit	26th	3rd	
„ R. Abbas	11th 25th	„ Bushire	28th	6th	
„ Lingeh	13th 27th	„ Lingeh	30th	9th	
„ Bahrein	14th 28th	„ R. Abbas	31st	11th	
„ Bushire	16th 30th	„ Muscat	5th	14th	
Arrive Busrorah	17th 31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th	

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 561 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above on the 3rd July.

W. Nicol & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 26th.
Kurrachee on.....5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 100 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to allow Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15		
„ Carwar	2 16	„ Simlipatam	4 18		
„ Mirzakal	5 19	„ Vingapatam	4 18		
„ Paloor	6 20	„ Coconada	6 19		
„ Colombo	21	„ Madras	18 24		
„ Galle		„ Negapatam	19 25		
„ Negapatam	10 26	„ Galle	24		
„ Madras	10 26	„ Colombo	25		
„ Coconada	27	„ Tuticorin	26		
„ Vingapatam	28	„ Narrakal	1		
„ Simlipatam	28	„ Carwar	4		
Arrive Calcutta	30	Arrive Bombay	20		

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Ballantine, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August,—the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Borce Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Karanjah.	Rewas.	Dhuramtur.
			FARES.		
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	5 0	3 0	3 0	5 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Borce Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhuramtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Borce Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64 10 0	Including Railway
Second Class	37 5 0	Transit in Egypt.
Third Class	23 5 0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch their Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE" to Kurrachee on FRIDAY the 22nd instant.

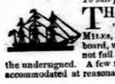
For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, 15th June 1866.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To sail positively the 30th instant.



THE fine first class Clipper Ship "DAPHNE," 1057 tons Register, Thomas Miles, Master. This Vessel, having her ballast on board, will sail *positively* on the above date, if not full. Applications for Freight to be made to the undersigned. A few first and second class Passengers can be accommodated at reasonable rates. Marti N. Young & Co., Agents ship *Daphne*.

FOR LONDON.

THE well known A 1 Ship "LOUISA," H. Scowcroft, Commander, has a considerable portion of her Cargo engaged, and will sail for the above Port with all despatch. For particulars of Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th June 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

Paid up Capital £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

Head Office, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £200,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld., 1st January 1866. Agents.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Building, No 7 Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 20th instant at 3 P. M.

To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 31st December 1865.

To elect Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, Bombay, 9th June 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to R. R. Rathbone, Esq., 21, Water Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or, the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers, B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Australia*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship *Australia*.

Bombay, 11th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *City of Edinburgh*, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship *City of Edinburgh*.

Bombay, 11th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Rathfern*, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise their Goods will be landed as they come to hand at their risk and expense. Captain Mitchell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

JAMES MITCHELL, Master of Ship *Rathfern*.

1st June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Lloyd Rayner*, Captain Pollock, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

THE LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.), Agents ship *Lloyd Rayner*.

Bombay, 11th June 1866.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship *Zealandia*, Captain Taylor, from London, are requested to send off Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Taylor will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, must be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents ship *Zealandia*.

Bombay, 12th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, by the *Preston*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which they will be landed at the risk and expense of their owners, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for Owners of the *Preston*.

Bombay, 14th June 1866.

BY the Ice ship "FREDERIC TUDOR," to arrive, from Boston in September:—

1 and 2 inch DEALS, ROSIN,
BENZINE, KEROSENE OIL,

for sale, to arrive, by Tudor Company.

BEN. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

ALL Debtors to the ESTATE of GOVIND GIRDHUR are requested to pay the amount of their DEBTS forthwith to, and Creditors of the said Estate are requested to lodge their CLAIMS and VOUCHERS for the same with, the undermentioned.

WILLIAM SIM.
JOHN GRAY.
RUTTONSEE RUNSEE.
Trustees of the Estate of Govind Ghirdhur.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 27 Meadow Street, on TUESDAY the 26th June, instant, at 2 P. M., when the following Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1st. "That in consequence of the present financial position of Bombay, and this Meeting being satisfied that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, it is considered advisable to wind up the same voluntarily."

2nd. "To appoint Liquidators."

3rd. "To fix their remuneration."

By order of the Board,

J. RUSTOMJI MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 16th June 1866.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT in COFFEE ESTATES.—FOR SALE, the one-third Share in two COFFEE ESTATES, situate in the Coorg Districts.

First.—FAIRLAND'S ESTATE, consists of 175 acres under cultivation, commenced in January 1863. Ten acres have borne their first crop. Eighty acres will bear their first crop in December next, and the remaining 85 acres will come into bearing next year.

Second.—OAKLAND'S ESTATE, consists of about 150 acres, seventy acres of which were planted last season, forty more are ready for planting, and the remaining forty acres (more or less), will, it is expected, be ready for planting in July next.

The Nurseries for both Estates contain about 2,00,000 (Two Lakhs) of large healthy Plants.

These Estates adjoin each other, and are in beautiful condition. There is one large Corrugated Iron Dwelling House for the Manager, and one large Corrugated Iron Store erected for the Estates, in addition to Coolies' Lines, Outhouses, and all the requisite Tools, &c., for carrying on the Estates.

For further particulars apply to Mr. W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 13th June 1866.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.'s ESTATE.—We hereby give Notice, that Mr. JOHN L. SCOTT has been appointed Manager of this Estate, and request that all Communications may be addressed to him.

D. ROBERTSON,
J. BEATTIE,
JOHN SMITH, } Trustees.

Bombay, 13th June 1866.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.'s ESTATE.—CREDITORS of Messrs. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co. are hereby requested to lodge their Claims, accompanied by Vouchers, with the Undersigned; and Debtors to the Company are requested to pay the amount of their Debts forthwith.

JOHN L. SCOTT, Manager to Trustees.

Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th June 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—In consequence of the First Extraordinary General Meeting held on the First July last having been informal and not in accordance with the Articles of Association, the proceedings of that Meeting are hereby annulled and the Resolutions then proposed and carried are cancelled.

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th June 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, advertised to be held on the 16th instant, is UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED to the 25th June, current, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Offices, No. 2 Dean Lane, when the following Resolutions will be put before the Shareholders, viz.:—

1st. That Clause 12 of the Articles of Association be altered, and instead of the words "Supreme Court of Judicature" "By Liquidators" be inserted.

2nd. That the Company be forthwith wound up voluntarily.

3rd. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th June 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of ATMARAM MADHOWJEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as Merchant in Bombay, as well in his own name as in partnership with one Rogoonath Wittoba, under the Style or Firm of ATMARAM MADHOWJEE & Co.

WHEREAS the said ATMARAM MADHOWJEE having declared himself UNABLE to PAY his DEBTS, and being desirous that his Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the fourth section of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said ATMARAM MADHOWJEE will be held at his Office in Forbes Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY the Twenty-first day of June, instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said ATMARAM MADHOWJEE ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

CLEVELAND & PEILLE, Attorneys to Atmaram Madhowjee.

Bombay, 14th June 1866.

NOTICES

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	„	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	„	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	„	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	„	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	„	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	„	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	„	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	„	3	12
The Universal Scarf	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	„	2	12
The Derby Scarf	„	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	„	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

WESTERN INDIA CLUB.—The next HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will take place at noon on TUESDAY, the 10th of July, 1866.

T. J. HOLLAND, Honorary Secretary.

Western India Club, Poona, 11th June 1866.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

4th February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Bombay City Bank, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on FRIDAY the 22nd June, instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the following Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1. That in consequence of the suspension of the Bank of London, and the present financial position of Bombay, and this Meeting being satisfied that the Bank cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, it is considered advisable to wind up the same voluntarily.
2. To appoint Liquidators.
3. To fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,

D. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

NOTICE.—ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Commanders and Tindals of Vessels, and others frequenting the Company's Bunders, are warned that the foundation of the Sea Wall at Carnac Bunder has been extended to its full length, which is about one hundred feet beyond the end of the visible part of the Wall, and the superstructure of which may not be erected till after the Monsoon. Commanders and Tindals should also examine for themselves the Basins and Berths at low water, as the Company does not hold itself responsible for any accident Vessels may meet with.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament).—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised on the 16th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.

J. L. BRODIE, Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-built Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles;
Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,

S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable either at the Oriental Bank or at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, with reference to the above, that the CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share therein mentioned, and the payment of which stood over by virtue of a Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 30th of May last, is now declared payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, on the 2nd of July next, the Committee of Inspectors in conjunction with the Board, having arrived at the unanimous conclusion that payment of such Call must be strictly enforced.

On all Calls paid before the 2nd July, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be allowed.

By order,

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 8th June 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies own Materials made up from 1st *March to 1st November.*

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held on the 30th day of May and adjourned to the 1st day of June, and again on the last named day adjourned for one month, will be held at the Offices of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, at 3 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 30th June, instant.

By order,

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 15th June 1866.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Association will be held on THURSDAY the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Association, No. 10, Hummum Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Association be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their Remuneration fixed.

By order of the Board of Directors,

EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 6th June 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS, Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1865.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL, DENTIST.

No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.

At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, Booksellers, &c., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Medow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on or before the 30th June.

FLEMING & Co., Kurrachee, 29th May 1866. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—For registering Servants in employ; for the supply of Servants of all capacities; for Sign Boards and Engravings, &c., &c., apply to

J. LOWE & Co., General Commission and Servants' Registry Agents.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.

Just received a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots and Shoes.

All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOW READY, in large 8vo, price Rs. 2, BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, Part 1, Vol. II., containing Reports of 1864-5. Edited by R. T. Reid, Esq., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. Copies on sale at the office of the Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, 24th May 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—Therate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months		8 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „		7 ditto.
„ 12 „		7 ditto.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 100 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after the 6th June next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. G. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank, on MONDAY, the 25th June 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Statement of Accounts, &c., and Report of the Directors, and to transact all such business as may be therein presented to the Meeting for consideration.
2. To elect Directors in the room of B. H. Cama and Karsondass Madhowdass, who have become disqualified, and of Andrew Grant, who has gone to Europe, and of J. E. Grimm and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who retire by rotation, but who being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to dispose of any other business which may come before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 9th June 1866.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA.—Resolutions passed at the Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, held on the 30th May 1866, at the Office, Church Gate Street, at 3 P. M.

Mr. A. R. Scoble in the Chair.

Proposed by Mr. W. B. Fellows, and seconded by Mr. F. H. Green,—"That the Resolution of the 27th April last, to wind up the Bank voluntarily, be confirmed."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Ambaidass Munjee, and seconded by Mr. Tribhoowun Nathoobhoy, and carried,—"That Mr. John Gray, Mr. J. D. Robinson, and Dr. Beramji Naoroji, be appointed Liquidators."

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, and seconded by Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, and carried,—"That the remuneration of each Liquidator be 10,000 Rupees."

NOTICE is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Bank, forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned, as such Liquidators; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Bank are hereby requested to forward to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Bank, Church Gate Street, a statement of their several Claims for investigation.

JOHN GRAY,
J. D. ROBINSON,
BEHRAMJI NAOROJI, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 13th June, 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon	Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut	Rs. 1-5 ditto.

B

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

THE market seems systematically declining. Bank of Bombay shares declined from 38 to 40; Mercantile Bank shares from 8 to 20 discount; Oriental Bank shares from 40 to 20 per cent. premium; Centrals from 21 to 17; Old Financials from 12 to 9; Asiatics (old) from 50 to 40; Back Bays from 1,600 to 1,425; Elphinstones from 590 to 560; New do. from 60 to 40; United Victorias from 1,075 to 965; Mazagons from 175 to 100 per share. Government Securities:—Fours 90½; Fives 105½; Five-and-a-half 110½. Market gloomy.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	213 to 214

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,00,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank	No quotation.
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank	60 dis. nom.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corpn	40 per share.
.....	200	150	.....	Asiatic New Issue	20 per share.
2,10,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal	4,000 per share.
1,25,000	250	250	Nil	Bank of India	(e. & n.) 99 dis.
10,25,000	1,000	1,000	9 p ct.	Bank of Bombay	12 p ct dis.
7,50,000	250	250	.....	Bombay City Bank	27 per sh re.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	15 p ct dis.
2,500,000	200	200	8&9 p c	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	24 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company	10 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank	17 per share.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India, A & China	9 pct dis.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank	10 per share.
750,000	250	250	19	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China	20 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	19	Commercial Bank	Rs. 20 p share nm.
1,500,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	20 p ct pm. nm.
625,000	250	250	.....	East Indian Bank	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	250	10%	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	28 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsula London & China	Rs. 35 p share.
200,000	100	20	.....	London & Bombay	Rs. 5 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank	60 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	250	6 p ct.	National Bank of India	210 per share.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corp	20 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	40 per share.
750,000	200	100	.....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 p ct pm nm.
.....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank	20 dis.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	.....	Bengal Credit Mob.	50 per share.
750,000	500	100	8&4 ps	Bombay Financial Credit & Finan. Cor.	60 p share.
1000000	400	100	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	9 per share.

LAND COMPANIES

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,400 p. share nm.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	560 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	200		New Do.	40 per share.
5,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Freo Land Co.	150 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	.....	House and Land Investment Co.	500 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	100 per share.
.....	2,000	1,920	25 p s	Port Canning	900 per share.
.....	10,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	965 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	8%	Bombay and River Steam Nav. Co.	
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	225 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Princes' W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	224 per share.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans		Rs. 87
" " Sicca "	Loan 1832-33		" 93
" " Co's "	1835-36		"
" " "	1842-43		" 9¼
" " "	1854-55		"
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs.	Loan	1856-57	" 105½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55		" 11
Five and a half per cent.			" 110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 16-2-0
Bank of England Notes	10
Spanish Dollars	225
Carolus	296
Mexican Dollars	220
German Crowns	210
Five-Franc Pieces	223
Bar Silver	1864
Gold Leaf	15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 18th June 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Rs. Per candy.
Dholleras	310 to 315
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	315 to 320
Surat and Broach (New)	310 to 315
Forebunder (New)	290 to 295
Veeravul (New)	290 to 295
Khandesh (New)	295 to 300
Dharwar (now ready)	340 to 345
Hinghunghaut (New)	340 to 345
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	315 to 320

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 16th June, 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 9th June 1866:—

LIABILITIES.	9th June.	16th June
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 209,00,000	Rs. 209,00,000
Genl. Treasury Balance	" 101,23,493	" 97,57,682
Deposits at Head Office	" 331,59,792	" 170,50,659
Do. at Branches	" 41,94,236	" 41,18,984
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	" 2,12,688	" 2,12,535
Reserve	" 10,59,985	" 10,59,988
Sundries	" 3,95,732	" 4,69,424
	Rs. 570,36,287	Rs. 535,75,267

ASSETS.				
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs.	77,03,476	Rs.	74,77,995
Credit Accounts at Do	"	114,62,347	"	114,97,819
Bills Discounted at Do	"	184,66,185	"	184,60,481
Dead Stock	"	8,56,067	"	8,56,961
Stamps	"	12,828	"	12,692
Balances with Agents	"	6,62,557	"	5,96,816
Sundries	"	6,12,502	"	7,53,340
Govt. Reserve Cash	"	61,23,498	"	57,57,682
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	"	76,93,666	"	51,62,380
Do. Branches	"	34,63,891	"	27,48,122
	Rs.	570,36,287	Rs.	535,75,267

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 18.

Hobson, Captain J., Staff Corps, Deputy Quarter Master General, on leave, from Poona.

Seton, Lieutenant W. B., H. M.'s 13th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Sholapore.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 18.

Okeham, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Nagpore.

Seton, Lieutenant W. B., H. M.'s 13th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 15th June.

The undermentioned officer of the Royal Engineers having arrived from England on the 10th instant, is attached to the Corps of Sappers and Miners for duty:—

Lieutenant N. G. Stuart.

Poona, 16th June.

The following order is confirmed:—

Dated 7th June.—By the Officer Commanding 6th Dragoons, appointing Riding Master J. Malone to act as Adjutant of the Regiment during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Lock, with effect from the 12th April.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Captain H. W. Berkley, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 29th April to 29th May; Lieutenant W. Fleming, 95th Foot, from 9th June to 9th July, on private affairs.

Captain W. H. Mathew, 45th Foot, from 18th May to 16th October; Captain F. F. Atkinson, 45th Foot, from 24th April to 23th October; Lieutenant S. Menteth, 106th Foot, from 11th May to 10th October; Lieutenant R. P. Simpson, 106th Foot, from 4th May to 4th September; Lieutenant Colonel E. Maude, 109th Foot, from 4th May 1866 to 4th May 1867; and Ensign R. T. Mayne, 109th Foot, from 26th May to 26th July, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Lieutenant C. F. Glass, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, for 15 months from date of departure to England, on private affairs.

Captain R. W. Renshaw, 6th Dragoons, from date of departure for 30 days, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant P. A. West, 49th Foot, from 16th June to date of retirement, on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon R. C. McConnell, 95th Foot, from 2nd June to 1st July, to proceed to Ghirees, on medical certificate.

Captain F. W. Jones, 18th N. I., from 16th June to 15th October, on private affairs, to remain at Poona to study the language.

Surgeon Major R. Miller, M. D., from 9th to 30th June, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE.
17 Hydroz.....Crichton.....Mauritius, May 28.
Ann Warwick.....Berry.....Singapore, April 6.
18 Royal Albert.....Henderson.....Liverpool, March 2.
Martaban (s).....Tickell.....Bussorah, June 2.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE.
18 Tythonus.....Allely.....Liverpool.
Annot Lyle.....Shaw.....Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. *Ganges*, Thomason, bound to Coast and Calcutta.

S. S. *Euphrates*, Atkinson, bound to Persian Gulf.

Ship *Compta*, vessel, bound to Calcutta.

Ship *Indomitable*, C. B. Nelson, bound to Liverpool.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Governor Higginson*, for Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 24th inst. at 7 A. M. An offer packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. the previous day.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Comorin*, will be closed 18 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a MANAGING CLERK, who thoroughly understands the practice of the Courts. Apply to MR. ANSELL, Solicitor, 8, Bell Lane, Meadow Street.

18th June.

THE VICTORIA FINANCE AND BULLION ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)

ધી વીકટોરીઆ ફાઈનાનશ એન બુલીઅન આસોસાયટી (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE Registered Office of the above Association is THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 2 Armenian Street, Fort.

By order of the Liquidators,
DHAISHANKER NANABHAI, Manager.

Bombay, 18th June 1866.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IX.—Contributors are requested to send in their MSS. Contributions before the 25th inst.

PUNCH IN INDIA.—ADVERTISEMENTS.

The charge for one insertion of ten lines and under ..... Rs. 3

Repetitions will be made at favourable rates.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IX.—ADVERTISEMENTS cannot be received after the 27th inst.

Bombay Gazette Office, 16th June.

McCOMBIE AND SONS' AUCTION SALE.—CLOSING BUSINESS.—The Undersigned beg to inform their Friends, and the Public generally, that the whole of their varied and valuable Stock of GILMAN'S STORES, PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c., will be sold off by Public Auction without reserve, at their Rooms in Meadow Street, on MONDAY next the 25th instant. Further particulars will appear in their Auctioneers' (Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co.'s) Advertisements.

This Sale will afford a very favourable opportunity to Messes, Clubs, Private Individuals and Dealers, for laying in Stocks of the Articles in question.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

Bombay, 16th June 1866.

IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઈમપીરીઅલ કાતન પરેસ કુમપણી (લીમીટેડ.)

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Office No. 9, Church Gate Steet, at 3 P. M., of MONDAY, the 2nd July 1866, for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive Audited Balance Sheet of the Company up to 31st December 1865;

To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election; and,

To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th June 1866.

BILLIARD CUES—Just received a stock of best English made ASH BILLIARD CUES. Net Cash each, Rs. 7.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TOOL CHESTS.—Strong polished Oak Carpenters' TOOL CHESTS, fitted with strong Brass Handles and Lock and Key, the Tools all of the best Sheffield Steel.

No. 1 size with 2 Drawers.—Rs. 70—containing

2 Saws.	2 Planes.	1 Mallet.
6 Chisels.	4 Gouges.	1 Gauge.
1 Compass. (winged.)	1 Draw Knife.	1 Glue Pot and Brush.
1 Oil Stone.	3 Turn Screws.	4 Files.
1 Square.	2 Hammers.	1 Axe.
1 Auger.	2 Spoke Shaves.	6 Brad Awls.
1 Saw set.	1 Bell Wrench.	3 Punches.
1 Rule.	1 Chalk line and Reel.	1 Pincers.
2 Pliers.	6 Gimlets.	1 Marking Awl.

FURNITURE.

No. 2 size with 1 Drawer—Rs. 50—containing

2 Saws.	1 Axe.	2 Hammers.
1 Rule.	1 Mallet.	1 Pincers.
6 Gimlets.	6 Brad Awls.	6 Chisels.
4 Gouges.	4 Files.	1 Oil Stone.
2 Punches.	1 Marking Awl.	3 Turn Screws.
1 Saw set.	2 Spoke Shaves.	1 Square.
1 Pliers.	1 Compass.	1 Plane.
1 Gauge.	1 Glue Pot and Brush.	1 Draw Knife.
1 Cutting Punch.	FURNITURE.	

Terms—Cash with orders.

7 & 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC,"
AND ON HAND FROM FORMER ARRIVALS.

Official Royal Army List for May	Rs. 1 4
Dainty Dishes: receipts collected by Lady H. St. Clair	5 12
Moore's Irish Melodies. Illustrated by D. Maclise	8 0
Comforter for Small Incomes. By Mrs. Warren	0 12
Across Mexico in 1864-5. By W. H. Bullock	8 0
Afloat in the Forest. By Captain M. Reid	1 8
Tilbury Nogo; or passages in the life of an unsuccessful man. By Whyte Melville	1 8
Only a Clod. By author of Lady Audley's Secret	4 8
The Dove in the Eagle's Nest. 2 vols. By author of "The Heir of Redclyffe"	9 0
Sport and Sportsmen: a book of recollections. By Chas. Stretton	11 4
Sporting Sketches: Home and Abroad. By the Old Bushman	5 12
The Companion Letter Writer	0 12
Essays, critical and imaginative. 4 vols. By Prof. Wilson	12 0
The Modern Gymnast. By C. Spencer	0 12
Cazeaux's Work on Midwifery, including the diseases of pregnancy and parturition. 4th American from the 6th French edition, 1866. By Dr. W. R. Bullock. With 149 illustrations	18 0
The Chemistry of Common Things. By S. Macadam	1 4
Watts's Dictionary of Chemistry and the allied branches of other Sciences. Vols. 1 to 4 (one more volume yet to be published)	72 0
Scott's Novels.—Vols. 17 and 18. Ivanhoe, 2 vols	7 0
Hope Campbell; or, know thyself. By C. D. Bell	2 12
Gronow's Celebrities of London and Paris. 3rd series —Last Recollections	5 12
Complete Works of Shakespeare, with a memoir	1 8
The Practice of Medicine. By Dr. Tanner. 5th edn., 1865	15 12
Footsteps Behind Him. By W. J. Stewart	2 0
Donaldson's Complete Latin Grammar for use of Students	10 8
——— Comparative Grammar of the Hebrew Language	3 12
——— Complete Greek Grammar for Students	12 0
——— The new Cratylus of the Greek Language	15 0
——— Varronianus: Ethnography of Ancient Italy, &c.	12 0
——— The Theatre of the Greeks, &c. &c.	10 8
Reynolds's System of Medicine. Vol. 1	18 12
Official Memoranda on Equipment of Infantry	3 12
Peto's The Resources and Prospects of America	5 12
Yates's Running the Gauntlet	4 8
Massary's Social Life in Sydney; or, Colonial experience	8 0
Miss Braddon's The Lady's Mile. 3 vols	20 0
Viscountess Enfield's The Dayrells: a domestic story. 3	12
Palgrave's Essays on Art	4 8
Clark's The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe	3 8
Westgarth on the rise, progress, &c. of Australia	2 12
Trollope's Clergymen of Church of England	12 0
Ayre's Treasury of Bible Knowledge	8 0
Mark Lemon's Wait for the End	4 8
Bentley's Sanskrit Grammar	5 12
Baldwin's The Laws of Short Whist	2 12
Colonel Blyth on ditto. ditto.	3 12
Rankin's Manual of Civil Engineering	12 8
A Son of the Soil. 2 vols	15 12
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Mayne's Commentary on the Penal Code. 4th Edn. '65	14 8
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DIARY of a JOURNEY ACROSS ARABIA, from El Khatif, in the Persian Gulf, to Yambo in the Red Sea, during the year 1819. (With a Map.) By Captain G. FORSTER SADLIER, of H. M.'s 47th Regt. Compiled from the Records of the Bombay Government, by P. RYAN, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government.—2nd Edition.—Price Rs. 3½. To outstations, Rs. 3½.

12th June, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.—MUNICIPALITY.—NOTICE is hereby given to all parties who may have METERS on HIRE from the Vehar Water Works to call at this Office and arrange for their purchase, as no METERS will in future be LENT on HIRE by the Municipality.

One month is allowed to enable payment of arrears of Rent of Meters by those who may now have them on Hire; they are also requested to intimate whether after this date they wish the Vehar Water to be charged for on the Meter Readings or on the House Assessment.

Turncocks have been ordered to disconnect and remove the Meters which are now on loan after the expiration of one month from this date, unless this notice is complied with.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

CALENDAR—JUNE 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Wednesday ... ...2th 8h. 56m. A.M.
Full Moon, Thursday ... ...2th 8h. 26m. A.M.

Days.	Dated.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	19	Twilight ends at 7-39 P.M.	5 24	6 38	3 14	3 37	
Wed.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria.	5 24	6 38	4 4	4 33	
Thurs.	21	Proclamation.—Sun enters cancer 9-24 P.M.—Summer commences.	5 24	6 38	5 3	5 37	
Fri.	22	Length of day 13h.	5 25	6 38	6 11	6 41	
Sat.	23	Venus in greatest Hel. Lat. N at 5-6 A.M. (day	5 25	6 39	7 15	7 47	
Sun.	24	St. John Bapt. Midsum	5 25	6 39	8 13	8 41	15th June, 1866.
Mon.	25	Mercury in greatest He	5 25	6 39	9 5	9 33	Time 9h. 30m. 20s. S.

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Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN ROSCHONE is authorised to Sign Bills and Recover Monies on account of this Office during the temporary absence of Mr. CHARMAN.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette, June 9th, 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 3	KURRACHEE	June 13
AGRA	June 12	LAHORE	June 9
ALLAHABAD	June 11	LONDON	May 18
AUSTRALIA	April 27	MAURITIUS	May 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 26	MADRAS	June 12
BANGALORE	June 9	MALTA	May 17
CALCUTTA	June 11	MEERUT	June 10
CAPE	May. 15	OOTACAMUND	June 9
CEYLON	June 1	OUDH	June 9
COCHIN	May 26	PENANG	May 22
DELHI	June 12	PUNJAUB	June 6
FRANCE	May 19	SUEZ	May 21
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 30

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1866.

AFTER the toil and turmoil of the preceding week's debates, it is not wonderful that Mr. Gladstone should have felt the task of introducing the Budget to be a comparative relaxation. The House by its numbers and attitude showed itself to be of the same opinion, and nothing great or startling was anticipated by the country. The central point of interest in a Budget is naturally the surplus, and seeing that no considerable item could be struck off our National Expenditure, whilst the revenue has already been pared down to our exact requirements, it was plain to all that any large disposable surplus was out of the question for the present. Nor was there much new ground to break in other directions. The provisions of the recent commercial treaties were already made known; the equalization of the Duty on Wine in wood and Wine in bottle had long ago been promised; and the question of reducing the Malt Duty had been disposed of a few days before. In fact, it seemed beyond the power even of Mr. Gladstone's talents to hit upon any financial novelty. Accordingly we find that the greater portion of the Budget Speech is devoted to a plain and unadorned exposition of the state of the National Finances. From this, it appears, that the estimated expenditure for the coming year amounts to 66,225,000*l.*; whilst the probable revenue may be taken at 67,575,000*l.* There remains, therefore, a surplus of 1,350,000*l.*; a small margin it is true, but still a margin. The new arrangement with respect to Duties on foreign Wines may be expected to absorb 58,000*l.*; and a further sum of 504,000*l.* is devoted to carrying out the Chancellor of the Exchequer's characteristic line of policy, namely, to reducing the burdens upon the necessaries of life and the materials of industry. The Timber Duties, the Duty on Pepper, and the Mileage Duties on conveyances are those now brought under the pruning knife. The two first are abolished *in toto*, at the cost of 307,000*l.* and 112,000*l.* respectively. The last is reduced by three quarters of its former amount, *i. e.* from one penny to one farthing per mile, and the sacrifice involved amounts to 85,000*l.* Up to this point the financial scheme for the year presents nothing of absorbing interest. It is no doubt quite right and proper that the pressure of these three imposts should be removed, if, as is the case, no serious loss is entailed by its removal. Still no class of the community will be thrilled with intense delight and gratitude at hearing of the remission. Pepper, and omnibus locomotion, even when burdened with taxation, are cheap as compared with most of the luxuries or necessaries of life, and the heaviest weights have long ago been taken off the Timber Trade, which is now as elastic and healthy as any branch of commerce. But we must remember that, after these deductions from the surplus have been made, there still remains in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's hands a balance of 788,000*l.* It is in his mode of dealing with this balance, that we shall find the surprise, without which no Budget of Mr. Gladstone's would be considered really his. In what we may call the second part of his address, measures are proposed which, unless they are deceptive, amount to the inauguration of a new financial policy, and will be hailed either with delight, wonder, or disgust, by all who are interested in the material prosperity of the nation. For his future career, Mr. Gladstone sets before himself no less a task than the reduction of the National Debt. Many motives urge him towards this undertaking. One of them is the feeling that enough has now been done to liberate the course of trade and manufacture, to cheapen the materials of industry and the necessaries of life. Another may be found in the consideration of the increased price of money and the high rate of interest at which any new loan, if it were required, would have to be contracted. A third is supplied by the fact, that next year terminable annuities falling in will place a sum of 600,000*l.* at the disposal of the Exchequer. But by far the most important influence that has worked upon Mr Gladstone's mind, is that foreshadowed by Mr Mill's speech on the Malt Duty, and referred to by us in a recent article. We mean the anticipated enhancement of the cost of coal, and all the dire consequences of that calamitous possibility. It is evident that the arguments, which we so lately recapitulated, have produced a profound impression upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and will contribute much towards shaping his future policy. Indeed, no humane and just man can be insensible to the fearful wrong that this generation may be inflicting upon posterity, if, notwithstanding our enormous wealth and prosperity, we bequeath to our successors diminished resources and an undiminished debt, a debt, too, which being now borne in full by the profits, rents, and wages of our vast commercial system, will, if the expected collapse be realized, ultimately "remain as a permanent mortgage on the lands, houses, and works of the country." The estimated amount of the National Debt is stated at 799,000,000*l.*, and the measure which Mr. Gladstone suggests for the reduction of this huge total, is eminently characteristic of the man. It is ingenious, but merely tentative, and, in the face of Mr. Gladstone's avowed convictions, wholly insufficient. We can only regard such a proposition as a feeler to ascertain the wishes of the nation, or as a just and cautious effort to guide the inclination of the public into the right channel. One of the most obvious plans by which the dead weight of a fixed debt like ours, with its permanent charge, can be got rid of, is by converting it into terminable annuities, or into some redeemable form or another. There has for years existed one fatal objection to this plan. The rate of interest has been so high that the nation could only sell such annuities at a very low price, and would, therefore, by the operation of conversion, be merely re-incurring its present obligations on far less favourable terms. Mr. Gladstone evades this difficulty in the following manner; Government itself holds stock to a considerable amount (45,000,000*l.*). Why should not Government convert its own stock into terminable annuities, and so avoid the necessity for going into the market at all? Accordingly it is proposed to take the sum of 24,000,000*l.* held by the National Debt Commissioners on deposit for the Savings Banks' Trustees, and convert it into annuities terminable in 1885. The interest paid on these twenty-four millions of stock, or of book-debt rather, for the stock is cancelled, amounts to 720,000*l* per annum. The yearly charge on the annuities would be 1,725,000*l.* The National Expenditure would, therefore, incur an annual increase of 1,005,000*l.* This year, however, as only six months will be affected by the change, the additional charge will only reach 502,000*l.*, and if we deduct this from the 788,000*l.* in hand we shall find that there will be still an unappropriated surplus of 286,000*l.* In 1867-68 annuities to the amount of 586,000*l.* will fall in, and this sum must be deducted from the 1,005,000*l.* of additional burden that will have to be supported in that and preceding years. Altogether the yearly increase in our expenditure from 1867 to 1885 cannot be laid at more than 419,000*l.*, a mere trifle if we consider this year's surplus and the natural growth of the revenue. So far we have treated of Operation A, as Mr. Gladstone calls it, by which in a little more than 18 years twenty-four millions of debt will be extinguished. We now come to the subsidiary operation, or Operation B. To understand this, we must conceive of the National Debt Commissioners as receiving an annual income of 1,725,000*l.*, the produce of the annuities. The only demands upon this income are the annual requirements of the Savings Banks' Trustees to meet the drafts of depositors, and the interest payable on their deposits. Now, if the future may be conjectured from the past and present, these demands will never exceed one half of the annual income, and the National Debt Commissioners will have every year some eight or nine hundred thousand pounds to the good. This saving Mr. Gladstone proposes to re-invest in stock, say at the average price of eighty-eight. In 1885, when the annuities fall in, the whole question will be reconsidered, but Mr. Gladstone contemplates the conversion of the accumulated savings into other annuities terminable in 1905. On this supposition, we may calculate that in 1885 some thirty-nine or forty millions at the most, (Mr. Gladstone and the *Times* put the figure even higher), will be wiped off. And if to this sum, we add the result of the ordinary process of reduction, it is possible, that within twenty years we may see our way through some eighty or ninety millions of our debt. We must remark, however, that the explanations offered to the House, or in the public Press, have not yet made clear, whether the

which was afterwards proved to be a false one. The case was first heard on the 4th inst., when the defendant did not appear, and a postponement was granted for the service of a subcepna upon him. It was alleged that he caused the plaintiff to be arrested on an accusation of theft on the 17th January last; and that he was kept in custody for three days, after which he was released by order of Major Henderson. The defendant was also alleged to have detained the plaintiff's certificates of character.

Dadoo Meya, the plaintiff, was in the defendant's service as a bahleej, and was discharged on the 11th January last. He went to the defendant's office on the 14th and 16th to demand his wages: and on the latter occasion defendant told him that a flute, a sheet, and a table-cloth had been lost from his bungalow, and that he (plaintiff) should go and see "madam" the following day at the bungalow. Witness went thither on the 17th January, and saw two hamals and a butler in custody. He then went home; but at 5 P. M. the same day a Bavildar came to his house, and without producing any paper to him, searched his house with defendant's man who accompanied him; but nothing was found. Witness made no opposition to the search being made. He was taken to a subedar, who ordered him into custody. He was released on the third day; but he did not see Mr. Latham before Major Henderson when he was released.

A bavildar of police stated that, on a complaint made to him by the defendant at his office, he searched the plaintiff's house, but that nothing was found. The plaintiff was taken before the subedar, who gave him into custody on a charge of theft.

Another witness was examined to show that there were seven places vacant, one of which the plaintiff might have been employed in; but he had no certificates of character with him, and he could not get any of them.

The defendant urged that the plaintiff never applied to him for his certificates; otherwise he should have given them back at once.

The evidence not being satisfactory Mr. Thacker, for the plaintiff, in the exercise of his discretion, elected a nonsuit.

Lalljee Bhanjee vs. *The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.*

Mr. Hurrishunker for the plaintiff. The defendants were unrepresented.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 509, money due to the plaintiff for two packages of goods short delivered by the defendants at Bombay. On the 7th April last the plaintiff sent by rail from Ahmedabad ten packages of wearing apparel, of which eight only were delivered to him at Bombay.

The plaintiff was briefly examined. The Court disallowed some items of claim for certain articles of silk; and gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 413, with the costs of the suit and advocate's costs.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Abdool Ally Bhoymeya vs. *Dossumally Peerbhoy.*

Mr. Shewsunker for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendant.

The plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 300, being the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by him from the 1st January to 31st April 1866, being four months, at Rs. 75 per mensem, by reason of the defendant's neglect and refusal to put him in possession of his house situated in Sootarchawl, which he (plaintiff) had leased for Rs. 70 per month under a written agreement with the defendant, dated 23rd December 1865.

After the plaintiff's case had been briefly stated to the Court, Mr. Nusserwanjee, in defence, urged that he had a substantive defence to the action; but before disclosing it, he ingeniously preferred a fatal objection to the plaintiff proceeding with the suit, because, contrary to section 17 of Act 20 of 1865, to which the advocate drew the attention of the Court, the document relied upon had not been registered.

The Court, concurring, nonsuited the plaintiff, with a certificate of costs against him.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BARODA, 16TH JUNE.

SINCE I last wrote we have had some delightful showers of rain, and the weather is cool and agreeable. The monsoon has come upon us in the most gradual and direct manner. A fortnight or so ago a cloud arose from the sea like a man's hand, and daily grew larger and blacker, till the heavens were covered. This cloud spread in the evenings from the setting sun, from where "the fire in the west fades out;" but the actual downpour has, oddly enough, hitherto been accompanied by a strong south wind, or south with a little east in it. The aspect of the whole country is changed. The hazy glare over the dry sandy plain has given way to a refreshing dull brown, already faintly tinged with green. The huge mango, tamarind, and neem trees, which grow to a great size up here, stand forth as giants refreshed, with all the dust washed off their leaves, and glistening in the fitful sunlight. It took a heavy rain to perform this good office, for the crusted state of the trees resembled that of the unclean Yankee, when bathing after a lapse of years, discovered that he had on a pair of drawers which he thought he had lost some time before. Powan Gurh is deserted: all have left its windy sides; it will remain a harbour for the fox and the jackal till next spring when the song of *dulce domum* will be again raised by the fugitives from this sandy desert to its cool domes. Some have now left it for Baroda, and some for Godra, a new station, which I suppose is intended to be the capital of the Punch Mahals.

The funds in and about the city are you a very bad state; the camp roads are bad also, but preparations are being made for their restoration, which cannot be said for the others. A horse must be a high stepper to travel safely over their inequalities, and the jolting is terrible. The city should be called Bad-roda. It is said, though with what truth I know not, that the Rao Sahib, or Prime Minister, who has the management of these matters, has given the repairing contracts to the Show Sahib, or Commander-in-Chief, and that he is too big a man to be pitched into for non-performance. Whoever the responsable Colossus of Roads may be, it is high time that he should be put upon his metal, and the same applied to the highways.

Everybody will be glad to hear that there is to be no more barbarity in Guicowaree. His Highness has consented to abolish the elephant executions, and will no longer lend his countenance to the cutting off of noses. The once wealthy Mussulman who is supposed to have been the principal conspirator has been banished, and sent off somewhere by rail. The latter described by "Guicowaree" as being more frail than fair, is still in prison, but will suffer no other punishment. There is a report that four other conspirators are to be banished, but this I cannot answer for. On the whole I think banishment must be an agreeable sentence, but it involves entire loss of property.

The sanitarium at Teetul is broken up for the season; it is merely a hot weather resort, and the soldiers sent there have returned to Ahmedabad and the other stations to which they belonged. People still remain at Domus, but will leave for their respective homes (I wish I hadn't said *dulce domum* before) as soon as the monsoon is considered to be fairly set in.

The "Wizard, Michael Scott," as Sir Walter calls him, seems to have returned just in time to see the Back Bay Company washed into the sea; at least, judging from the accounts in the papers of the recent destruction of the outer works. The *Times of India* is by no means sanguine, and reminds me of the Elfin Page, who, "shuddering, muttered lost, lost, lost!" However, the works have proceeded so far now, that it seems impossible that very serious damage can be done. The sea will, most probably, make a nice glacis-like slope, it can't annihilate the material.

SIND.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN CABLE.—We hear that the *Flower of the Forest*, now off the port, has on board the requisite length of cable to shift the Muscondum station. The *Amberwitch* will take it on board and proceed with it—though not for some weeks to come—to its destination.—*Sindian*, *June* 13.

MORTUARY RETURN.—We learn that 223 deaths are reported to have occurred in the Kurrachee Collectorate during the past month among all classes of its inhabitants, and from the following causes, viz:—cholera, 2; small-pox, 8; measles, 34; fevers, 133; bowel complaints, 13; accidents and violence, 8; other causes, 25.—*Id.*

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.—We are glad to be able to announce that the services of Mr. Singleton Rochfort have been secured by Government as Public Prosecutor in the Kurrachee District. The post has only four hundred rupees per mensem attached to it, but there is no hindrance to the holder undertaking private practice, provided, of course, Government work is not interfered with; had it been otherwise none but inferior men would have deemed it worth while to undertake the work.—*Our Paper*, *June* 12.

A NUMBER of blackguards are now going about Kurrachee, intimidating the ignorant, by circulating the most absurd stories; one of these is to the effect that Government has employed a number of people to kidnap children, with a view to offer human sacrifices, before commencing extensive works at Manora intended for the improvement of the harbour. Another leads people to believe that there are now men in the city, who after nightfall go about depriving people of their senses by means of chloroform or other like preparation, and then robbing them of all they possess. It is a pity that the lower classes of our community are so absurdly credulous as they are, still we think it is the duty of the police to prevent, if possible, their minds being worked upon in the cruel way we have pointed out, and we should like to see a few of the "practical jokers" brought up before the magistrate and severely punished. It is with difficulty a servant can now be persuaded to go out of doors after nightfall, which is anything but pleasant to masters, particularly so in newspaper and Telegraph Offices, where the services of messengers are needed at all hours.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

THE estate to be granted under the sanction of the Secretary of State to Rajah Maun Singh, who captured Tantia Topee, is situated in the district of Mynpooree.—*Hurkaru*, *June* 11.

THE scarcity seems to have spread into the estates of many of the native chiefs. We hear that some of these princes have fixed a *seerkh* or rate for grains, and punish all infractions of this fixed price by a fine of Rs. 200.—*Id.*

A SUTTEE is reported from the hill tracts of Meywar; the officers of the native durbars are engaged in investigating the affair, which may therefore be safely put down as likely to come to nought. Such matters should not be allowed to pass out of the hands of British officers.—*Id.*

THE WEATHER.—The heat during the past few days has been something frightful. We had a conversation a day or two ago with a gentleman who had been in Calcutta for thirty-six years, and he mentioned that in all his experience he had never passed a hot season in which the heat was so intense. From seven o'clock in the morning of one day, till about four in the morning of the succeeding, what with the glare of the sun at one period, and the stifling closeness of the atmosphere at another, it is a hard matter to exist at all with anything like comfort, even with the adventitious aids of thermantidotes, kuskus and punkhas. How the poor unfortunates get on who are not possessed of the means and appliances for the purpose of procuring the least taste in life of cold weather, it would not be hard to describe, inasmuch as we have had numerous descriptions all tending in the one direction. Blazing down at noon, on housetop, gharry, and palkee roof, shimmering on the surface of the water, and even dancing before the eyes of all exposed to its rays; drying up moisture in an instant; browning fresh green leaves; blistering paint; creeping in through interstices the most minute, the sun's rays render life intolerable. Occasionally an unwholesome puff of wind laden with dust, and, if possible, making the heat still more unbearable, comes sweeping round corners and adds to the misery already nearly at its climax. The perspiration from the seams of ships—the sailor pants under his awning. The very river itself has lost its cool appearance, and glitters in rippling flakes of molten fire. Horses fall in the streets; palkee bearers sink down. Stout gentlemen albeit stern are always found in the melting mood. Then gentlemen eschew short collars and neckties, and adopt shirt-sleeves at every possible opportunity. The traffic in the streets is not nearly so great as it used to be. The bang succeeding the explosion of sodawater corks is heard in all quarters in the land. Ice is at a premium, and the consumption uncrampled.

On Friday evening, about 7, the clouds banked up in the westward, and the sun went down tinting with livid crimson the dark masses by which it was surrounded. Lightning began to flash, and thunder to rumble, and a blast or two of more than usual violence of heated air raised hopes that we were about to be favoured by a storm. It blew off, however, until about 10 P. M., when rain commenced to fall, first in a few pattering drops merging into a pretty respectable shower which lasted for about an hour, and served to cool the air wonderfully. A delightful breeze sprang up from the north and west, and continued on Saturday, which was much the coolest day that we have had for some time. From eleven o'clock on Friday night until about seven on Saturday evening, the breeze was most exhilirating and refreshing, and we don't care how soon we have such another—of longer duration.—*Id.*

BHOOTAN.

THE Conservator of Forests, Dr. T. Anderson, we are informed, has been directed by Government to commence the Forest operations of the Dooars in next December as near as possible to the course of the large rivers. At first they should be confined to the Western Dooars, and thence to the vicinity of the River Teesta, Monas, Torsa, and Godadhur. The first and last of these rivers are about 120 miles apart in the Bhootan Dooars, while their embouchures into the Berhampooter are separated by 40 miles. The operations would consist in the felling of Sal trees for railway sleepers, for the extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Goalundo. This is the only demand that at present appears likely to arise for the timber from the Dooars.—*Englishman*, *June* 11.

CABOOL.

CABOOL, 30TH MAY.

AMEER MOHAMED UFZUL KHAN, with all the Toorkistan and Cabool army, arrived at Killa Quazee (on the 29th May). The Khans of Cabool have gone to the Ameer's camp, taking with them the accustomed offering presented on such occasions. It is reported that Ghoolum Allee Khan, with one battalion of infantry, eight hundred sabres, and four guns, has been left at Ghuzneen, the remainder of the troops and Sirdars are with Ameer Ufzul Khan. Sirdars Shahawaz Khan and Sikundur Khan, the sons of the late Sirdar Soultan Jan of Heerat, arrived here during the evening. As plenty of supplies are accompanying the Ameer's camp, grain and other articles have fallen in price. News has been received from Bokhara to the effect that all the Moollas and Syuds themselves had closed their schools, and having collected all their students and followers, had gone out to fight the Russians. Sirdar Saifoolla Khan, son of the late Ameer Dost Mohamed Khan, who was wounded in action before Ghuzneen while fighting on Shere Allee Khan's side, died from the effects of the wound to-day.

It having been notified that Ameer Ufzul Khan would march from Caboul this morning (21st ult.), the inhabitants turned out to see the *tamasha*; from the city of Caboul to Dahpoore the spectators crowded both sides of the road. At sunrise Mohamed Auzim Khan, with a few Sirdars, entered the Bala Hissar, and at about 8 o'clock a. m. Ameer Mohamed Ufzul, accompanied by Sirdar Ghoolam Hyder Khan, marched into Cabool. The procession on entering the city presented a grand appearance. First in the procession came Sirdar Ubdoolla Khan, the Ameer's grandson; then Ameer Ufzul Khan seated on an elephant; then Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan, and all the other Sirdars and a large number of sowars. While the pageant was passing the Ameer was scattering money to the poor in every direction. The procession went direct to the Bala Hissar, and when the Ameer alighted from the elephant, a salute of one hundred and one guns was fired from the Bala Hissar. Ameer Ufzul Khan first received the Sirdars and Khans of Cabool in the late Ameer's garden, and having taken his breakfast there went to the seraglio of Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan, and remained there till about one o'clock. The Ameer, after performing his devotions in the Bala Hissar, rode to the fort of his wife Beebee Moorwareed, staying there during the night and a great portion of the following day. After taking breakfast at the fort of Beebee Moorwareed on the 22nd ultimo, Ameer Ufzul Khan returned to the Bala Hissar and paid a visit to his aunt. The Ameer also visited the wives of the late Ameer Dost Mohamed Khan, and having paid them his respects, he returned to the audience chamber and held a durbar. Meer Ukbur Khan and Ubboo Ahmed Khan, the favourites of Shere Allee Khan, have been taken prisoners. The former, who once went to fight Sirdar Auzim Khan at Koorum, has been made over to the Sirdar to be punished as he may desire; and the latter to Sirdar Sikundur Khan. Ameer Ufzul Khan made over his seal in the durbar to Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan, and appointed him his deputy to carry on the business of the state. Ameer Ufzul Khan went on the 23rd to Sirdar Auzim Khan's house to read the fatha, on account of the death of the Sirdar's daughter, who died here some eight months ago, and then held a durbar. Sirdar Khaloo Khan, who brought an *arzee* from one Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan, and Abdoolraoof Khan, arrived from Jellalabad and apologized on behalf of Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan, for what he, the Sirdar, had done. The Ameer, for gave Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan, and ordered a letter to be written and despatched to Futteh Mohamed Khan directing him to be inCaboul as soon as possible. Hajee Khan Mohamed Khan, with ten sowars, has been ordered by the Ameer to go and bring Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan; and Mahomed Ruffeek Khan, and Mirza Ubdoolrahman Khan, with one thousand sowars and four guns, have been desired to go to Jellalabad to see matters arranged there. At the recommendation and on the security of Naib Goolam Jan and Khan Sahibzada Ghoolam Jan Kohistanee, the Ameer has been pleased to liberate General Shaikh Meer Khan. It is reported that the General has paid three lacs of rupees to the Ameer as ransom money, and has been promised that he will be restored to place. To-day being Friday, Ameer Ufzul Khan, Hafizjee, and all the Sirdars performed their devotions in the Jumma Musjid, and after the usual prayers had been said, Hafizjee read the Khootba in Ameer Ufzul Khan's name and called him the Ameer of Afghanistan. New money was also coined in Ameer Ufzul Khan's name. Hakeem Ubdoolrahman, the favourite of Shere Allee Khan, has been put in irons. The following *arzee* from the Taukhee Ghilzaie chiefs of Candahar, has been received:—

Ameer Shere Allee Khan having been defeated at Ghuznee, was marching towards Candahar, when we stopped him on the road and a tough battle took place. The Ameer was obliged to leave a number of his cannon and luggage with us and take a circuitous route towards Candahar.

Ameer Ufzul Khan has ordered the arrears of pay due to the troops to be paid forthwith, and repairs to the carriages of the guns also to be made. The Moostoofee is in prison, and Mirza Ubdoolkhaluk Khan, son of the late Mirza Abd Khan, has been appointed in his place.

A letter was received to-day (30th ultimo) from the Candaharee Sirdars, to the following effect:—

Ameer Shere Allee Khan with a few troops, has arrived at Candahar. He has not got troops and treasure enough to manage his affairs. He is seeking an opportunity to leave for Heerat.

The following Baruckzaee Sirdars, who, having deserted Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan's camp, had resolved to go over to Shere Allee Khan, and then returned to Cabool, have been ordered by the Ameer to leave Caboul, viz., Sirdars Nazur Mohamed Khan, Vahayo Khan, Surmud Khan, Shah Mohamed Khan, Shere Allee Khan Candahareez, Muddut Khan, and Allee Ukbur Khan.

The title of Ansafoodowla has been granted to Sirdar Shah Nawaz Khan, son of the late Sirdar Sooltan Jan. A letter has been despatched by Ameer Ufzul Khan to the chiefs of Toorkistan, requesting them to collect as many Kuljhun and mercenary troops at they could, to send with Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan to Heerat. It is reported here that several thousand Oozbecks had attacked the Russian camp, and that a great slaughter has taken place there. The Russians are said to have been defeated by the Musulmans. —*Delhi Gazette*, *June* 12.

THE FAMINE IN ORISSA.

(From the Englishman, June 11.)

WE understand that the Government of Bengal have, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, assigned two more lakhs of rupees to the Board of Revenue, that they may have funds wherewith to provide further importation of rice into Orissa if need be. The Viceroy has transmitted to Mr. R. B. Chapman the sum of four hundred rupees as a first monthly subscription for the relief of the suffering population in Orissa, to be repeated so long as the distress lasts. This is independent of His Excellency's contribution of one hundred rupees monthly to the Fund, of which Messrs. Sykes and Co. are the Treasurers.

(From the Indian Daily News, June 11.)

As might have been anticipated, the influx of Oorihas into Calcutta during the past month has been unusually great. These people not only bring with them intelligence of the great distress in the interior of their country, but speak of the relief afforded by Government. They say that each individual receives daily one *moottoo* of boiled rice, which, being interpreted, means a quantity equal to a good, well-compressed handful of rice. This they say is insufficient; as while it keeps the poor creatures alive, it, at the same time, keeps them as hungry, greedy, and emaciated as ever. It is also reported by the same people that the dead bodies of men, women, and children, who were trying to escape from the famine into Calcutta, are to be seen lying on the side of roads not five or six days' journey distant from here.

(From the Hurkaru, June 11.)

THE Government seems to be slowly awaking to the fact that the famine in Orissa is not a mere shortness in the outturn of the gram crops, but a calamity which must be fought with sternly and with power, if the people are to be saved from the horrors which stare them in the face. It has, therefore, we are glad to hear, placed a further sum of two lakhs of rupees, in anticipation of the sanction of the Viceroy, at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for the purpose of providing for the further importation of rice into Orissa, as need may arise. The Viceroy has come forward, as usual, with a liberality which sets the public a worthy example. His Excellency has sent Mr. R. B. Chapman Rs. 400, as his first monthly subscription to the Orissa Famine Fund. This subscription will be given as long as there is need, and is independent of the Rs. 100 per mensem subscribed by Sir John to the fund managed by Messrs. Sykes and Co. The Viceroy has set the example of reopening public subscriptions, and, we trust, these will now flow in without stint. That they are grievously required, we refer our readers to the official papers published in this issue.

IF any evidence were required to support the statements we made the other day relative to the absurd "indisposition" at one time felt by the Revenue Board to import rice into Orissa, it will be found in the report published elsewhere of the proceedings of the Balasore Relief Committee on the 26th of last month. Our readers will remember that it was about that time that the Board were so singularly afflicted, and reference to the report will show that it was also about that time that the price of rice shot up from Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 8 a maund, and that the Committee determined to "solicit the Board that leave of money being sent, rice might be laden in boats belonging to the Balasore now lying off Calcutta and despatched in tow of a steamer to the mouth of the Balasore river." A little further on we find the Committee expressing their regret "that Mr. Chapman is of opinion that there is no present necessity for contributions from the public." The concluding parts of the report insignificant of the tribulation and distress which yet hang darkly over Orissa. But we cannot dismiss this document without expressing our great satisfaction with the generous contribution made by Baboo Shemanund Dey of upwards of 5,000 pieces of cloth, and his subscription of 200 Rs. per month for the clothing and the maintenance of his suffering fellow creatures. We are told that it is mainly by his exertions that the Committee are enabled to procure rice for daily distribution.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru, June 11.)

WE have an easier Money Market. It is even well supplied, nothing could be sounder than the present position of this market if no foreign difficulties could be will our act upon it. Better news both from England and Bombay diminish to a slight extent the extreme anxiety which prevailed. It cannot be denied, however, that there is still much respecting commercial relations between this and other markets to create anxiety, but as time passes on, and evidence accumulates, that the worst of the Home crisis has been seen, this feeling is gradually subsiding into one, better expressed, by the term extreme caution. With the safe rate of our own market well assured, there is nothing for it but to rest a while and learn the worst. Each fresh telegram of good news kindles up brighter the latent feeling of alarm. A Bank in difficulties, and then immediate advice of its being in full strength to meet its liabilities, are undoubtedly causes sufficient to engender fresh distrust. But on the whole there is more confidence, and the belief gains ground that general improvement must set in, still much respecting commercial relations like those dealt with, so very difficult to estimate, that it would be hard to say why the population of the town of Calcutta should not be 3,54,874, as the census gives it, as well as a hundred thousand more or less. Take the following with these figures, the number of tenements given, viz., 58,892, which we may accept as nearly accurate, we shall find nothing anomalous in the comparison. Five souls to a house, more or less, is taken as a fair general proportion in the country, and though we might expect a greater number in a crowded town, with more large houses, but, after all, the proportion of three-storied tenements is insignificant, while even those the tiller of the soil, a little more than one-half of the vast throng daily disgorged from some huge factory, must be first awed, then devoutly raised by symbols and rites which shall impress him with a deep sense of the grandeur of God not necessarily appear an unduly small number. The first figures that strike us as obviously anomalous, and condemnatory of the entire result, are those which give the proportion of males to females, 1,77,629 males to 1,3,786 female adults is a result so disproportions e as to be irreconcilable with our notions of what is probable, even after making every allowance for the circumstances of a large and busy town. If, as is unobtedly the case, there are causes which bring more men than women to Calcutta, we should certainly expect these causes to operate as powerfully in the case of Europeans as of any other class; but in the case of Europeans, the proportion of males to females is 2,900 to 2,248. In that of Jews chiefly foreigners, somewhat similarly situated, it is 240 to 238, while in that of Mahomedans, it is 56,499 to 28,156, and of Hindoos, 1,12,560 to 78,305; in the one case two to one, in the other nearly three to two. The total numbers of boys and girls under ten years of age, on the contrary, exhibit no serious disproportion, being respectively 32,642 and 30,817. We cannot accept these figures as accurate, and they destroy all confidence in the entire census. We may point to the extent of the Indo-European numbers, the number of females slightly exceeds that of males, as might be expected; while of Chinese, from peculiar causes, we have 338 males without a single female.

After what we have said regarding the latent feeling displayed by ninety-nine out of hundred of the population on the subject of their own age, it would be superfluous to quote the information afforded by the census upon this head.

The total population is thus distributed:—

6,690	were	Europeans.
10,855	"	Indo-Europeans.
30	"	Greeks.
703	"	Armenians.
1,360	"	Asiatics.
681	"	Jews.
1,02,844	"	Mussulmans.
98	"	Parsees.
2,31,2026	"	Hindoos.
38	"	Africans.
369	"	Chinese.
3,54,874		

The mean space allotted to each person being twenty-five yards and two feet square.

In Fort William we have—

2,032	Europeans.		
18	Indo-Europeans.		
16	Asiatics.		
374	Mussulmans.		
1,438	Hindoos.		
3,878	Persons, classified as follows:—		
	Males.	*Females.*	*Boys.* *Girls.*
Europeans ...	1,087	167	97 81
Indo-Europeans ...	8	4	0 0
Asiatics ...	12	4	0 0
Mussulmans ...	321	43	5 5
Hindoos ...	1,211	130	56 41
...	3,239	353	159 127

Cooly Bazaar contains—

251	Europeans.		
103	Indo-Europeans.		
1	Asiatic.		
1,221	Musulmans.		
1,630	Hindoos.		
3,238	in all, and classified as follows:—		
	Males.	*Females.*	*Boys.* *Girls.*
Europeans ...	88	88	55 50
Indo-Europeans ...	42	33	13 18
Asiatic ...	1	0	0 0
Mussulmans...	536	438	132 115
Hindoos ...	886	451	172 121
Total ...	1,553	1,010	371 304

And the Port—

2,053	Europeans.
40	Indo-Europeans.
3	Asiatics.
36	Chinese.
14	Africans.
797	Musulmans.
29	Hindoos.
2,924	in all.

In Native Crafts of all kinds, including dinghees and bhurs, are enumerated—

16	Europeans.
5	Indo-Europeans.
5	Asiatics.
7,736	Musulmans.
4,698	Hindoos.
1	Chinese.
12,460	

The Great Jail and House of Correction are tenanted by—

	Males.	*Femal's.*
Europeans ...	140	11
Indo-Europeans ...	14	0
Asiatics ...	6	0
Musulmans ...	180	4
Hindoos ...	8	1
Africans ...	1	0
Chinese ...	3	0
Total ...	354	16

The total population of Calcutta, exclusive of the Suburbs, but including Fort William, the Jail, Cooly Bazaar, the Port, and Native Crafts thus mounts up, according to this census, to 3,77,924.

There are other points in the returns which we shall notice on a future occasion.

THE PRINCE OF KUNG.

(From Harper's New Monthly Magazine.)

THIS prince, son of the Emperor Tau-kwang, brother to the Emperor Hein-fung, uncle and guardian to the present Emperor, and for more than three years Regent of the Empire, fills a conspicuous place in the history of his country. Emerging from the obscurity of the Court in 1850 to save the capital and throne by prudent measures, at a time when the Emperor was flying from his burning palaces, and when the victorious allies were in possession of the gate of Peking, he has continued up to the present time to direct the foreign relations and commerce of China. He is, in fact, the first and only prince of the blood who ever condescended to treat in person with the feared and hated foreigner. The present is not an inopportune time for considering this able and characteristic representative of the distinguished individual, as by one of those sudden revolutions, less frequent in Peking than in other Oriental courts, he has lately fallen from his high position. I have seen him on two occasions—once when our Minister, Mr. Burlingame, went to the Foreign Yamen to take leave of his highness, and again, a few days later, when the Prince paid Mr. Burlingame a farewell visit at the United States Legation. The Foreign Yamen is not a very princely looking establishment. A cluster of weather-beaten buildings, one story in height, floored with brick and glazed with paper, exhibiting in every part a sad spectacle of dust and decay, while in the front court a withered tree, completely dead, a suggestive symbol, stretched its leafless branches over the entrance; it looked more akin to the buildings in which the King of Ashantee holds his grand *palaver* than to the stately edifices of the western capitals, where the mandarins have been trying how far an application of paint can bring back its departed glory; but, alas! no artifice can avail to restore sap to the withered tree, and a few days ago the axe was applied to its roots in obedience to the mandate, "Cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?"—*Dii vertant omen funeste!* It cannot be said that Prince Kung is a very princely-looking personage. Though a Tartar by birth, he is entirely Chinese in appearance, the latter as the more profitable antagonist, and seriously hopes to regain in the peninsula the influence he surrenders beyond the Maine. Be that as it may, it seems certain that this challenge was gratuitous and instantly met by the Kaiser, in the spirit partly of a Continental duellist who fights for a nutshell to show that he is brave, and partly of the head of an ancient and military monarchy, who must not submit to defiance, lest his own child cease to look up to him as a chief. An army sufficient to take the field was poured into Venetia so rapidly that traffic on the great Southern Railway was suspended by decree, an Archduke was appointed Commander-in-Chief, with an old Austrian as director, nurse, and wet-a calm scientific cruelty that recalls the history of the House of Hapsburg; Venetia itself was paralyzed by a public and sanguinary terrible conscription. The youth of the province who might have revolted against the invader, or the capital who might have recalled the days of Manin, were seized in the night by soldiers, the meshes of the net were made so small that fathers of families were carried off with the young men, and middle-aged men were mingled in the crowds of strong men, guarded closely by Croats, were hurried off into the interior of the Empire, to keep down Hungarians for the Kaiser who is about to devastate their own land. The Imperial Government, on its last act does but adhere to its traditions. There never was a Hapsburg yet, from Ferdinand the Catholic downwards, who could move to battle except to the music of women's sobs, and this one probably does not realize the profound misery he is causing, the profounder hate he is accumulating on his House. The fortresses have been restored, the artillery has been horsed, and Austria is ready at this moment either to defend Venetia or reconquer Lombardy. On their side the Italians have not been idle. The recruits have been called in, and the army raised to its war footing. With Naples clamouring for war there is little need for sending troops to the Pontificate nucleus of the Italian army is gathering fast under LaMarmora. The fleet has been re-equipped, and is by the last telegram reported at sea on its way to the head of the Adriatic, and the chiefs of the old volunteers are hourly expecting the call to action. Garibaldi is here to be present, though, as usual, he is asking to be left as independent as if he were a monarch, and on the night of 30th April, after, it is said, a whole night of unreported explanations, the Italian Parliament, true always to its policy of self-sacrifice, legally invested the Government with dictatorial power. Better than all, if it be but true, the national emergency is said to have brought Ricasoli away from his woods to take the helm, and Italy therefore has a civil ruler who can organize, who will fight on silently to the last, and who even in extremity will not buy the aid of Napoleon too dear.

The seizure of the Venetian conscripts shows that the Kaiser will not surrender the province without a war, and we doubt if Italy, even if deserted by Prussia, which is improbable, will or can now recede. The strength of the opposing Powers is not so unequal as it is the habit in England to imagine. The Austrian Government has no doubt a larger army, but it cannot dispense with garrisons, and cannot therefore place on its frontier a force greater than that of the enemy. In 1859, with all Germany sympathizing, the Austrians never had 200,000 men in Italy, and Victor Emanuel can now place that force in Venetia twice. The fleets are tolerably equal, and the Austrian one manned chiefly by Italian sailors, while the finances of each are at that point which threatens that requisitions will speedily take the place of purchase. Italy, too, fighting within her frontier, has the aid of her volunteers, while Austria, fighting beyond it, has nothing except her army and the conscript depots. Above all, the invader pours into a province in which every man is a friend, every woman ready to be a spy, while the "invaded" defends cities in which every human being, the noble who quits his *cafe* because an Austrian has entered it, to the child who spits at her doll as "*maladetto Todesco*," is an implacable foe. Army to army, man to man, Italy may win the game if only the men in her army, the rank and file, are as good as the Austrian men. The Piedmontese are as they proved on the Tchernaya. The Romagnese are as they showed in 1849. But the Italians? Napoleon believed them as good as Frenchmen, and better than Russians, but they are still as a national army under native officers, unaided by Zouaves, untried, and a doubt lingers still in the military mind—will they stand? Napoleon, when he found to be *un peu gros*, resigned. The captain should be present to see that his men effectually command his company, and that is in front or in rear of its centre. The covering and distance will be done as well by a subaltern officer or sergeant.

It is for the benefit of all ranks that the commands should be both simple and brief. Every officer is not gifted with great vocal power, and the unnecessary expenditure of scanty resources is a serious matter. Hear Colonel Stubb's voice after a couple of hours' drilling a high wind and heavy rain and troops firing! Now, when a commanding officer comes to handle his regiment, we take it to be with a view to service, to work, to duty. It is a practice of something which stern reality may at any time compel us to do, all superfluous words are to be eschewed, and much that is right and proper in squad or recruit drill must now be discarded. Every word addressed to men on duty should be designed to have some corresponding effect. Hence "cautions" are of use on two occasions: when the word on which to move would be unintelligible or impracticable without warning, and when some few persons (meaning sergeants or officers) have actually to move. An old command is still rung in our ears—"Right form four deep; March," which has been superseded by the business-like order, "Form fours; Right." In this direction we venture to submit a few suggestions, indicating some improvements to which the pruning-knife might profitably be applied. The first victim we select for summary execution is the word "Dress." When a body of men are halted, they should, without delay, assume a correct position, and remain in it as a matter of course. We would therefore blot out this word from the book, save in squad drill, and lay down that on duty men should always instinctively feel in towards the flank, and dress themselves with-out word of command. The next is one of high lineage, yet so terribly mutilated that one can scarcely recognise its once fair form in the scarred and limbless "'tchun." Its companion, "Eyes front," is also frightfully disfigured that its best friends scarce know it; so we propose that death should put an end to the sufferings of both. When the commanding officer is heard to speak, that should be sufficient intimation to the last act does but adhere to its traditions. There never was a Hapsburg yet, from Ferdinand the Catholic downwards, who could move to battle except to the music of women's sobs, and this one probably does not realize the profound misery he is causing, the profounder hate he is accumulating on his House. The fortresses have been restored, the artillery has been horsed, and Austria is ready at this moment either to defend Venetia or reconquer Lombardy. On their side the Italians have not been idle. The recruits have been called in, and the army raised to its war footing. With Naples clamouring for war there is little need for sending troops to the Pontificate nucleus of the Italian army is gathering fast under LaMarmora. The fleet has been re-equipped, and is by the last telegram reported at sea on its way to the head of the Adriatic, and the chiefs of the old volunteers are hourly expecting the call to action. Garibaldi is here to be present, though, as usual, he is asking to be left as independent as if he were a monarch, and on the night of 30th April, after, it is said, a whole night of unreported explanations, the Italian Parliament, true always to its policy of self-sacrifice, legally invested the Government with dictatorial power. Better than all, if it be but true, the national emergency is said to have brought Ricasoli away from his woods to take the helm, and Italy therefore has a civil ruler who can organize, who will fight on silently to the last, and who even in extremity will not buy the aid of Napoleon too dear.

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THE CALCUTTA CENSUS.

(From the Englishman, June 11.)

THE delay which has attended the publication of the census returns of Calcutta scarcely needs the apology that accompanies it. When we consider the dilatoriness characteristic of all work in India, and the peculiar difficulties of the case, we may even give those concerned credit for considerable despatch as well as tact.

After a careful perusal of these returns, however, we are compelled to conclude that, if any advantage has resulted from the census, that advantage must be confined to the extent to which it may have served to disabuse the people of the notion that any harm was to be apprehended from it. While, however, it may have operated in this direction, there is equal reason to fear that it may have confirmed them in their conviction of the impunity with which they may frustrate the intention of the authorities.

The Justices have, wisely, as the result shows, confined themselves to little more than a simple enumeration of the people, distinguishing their race and sex, and distributing them further into adults and children under ten years of age. All that multifarious information regarding important vital and social facts, which renders other censuses so interesting and valuable to science is wanting in these statistics. That it is so, is not the fault of the Justices, for had they attempted to complicate the undertaking with such matters, the result would undoubtedly have been more palpably absurd than at present. Not one person in a hundred, we are told, could even tell his own age; and any classification of professions, trades, and occupations would have introduced suspicions, which, however unsuccessfully as we know, every attempt was made to dispel. The result, as compared with the admirable census lately taken of Bombay, is discreditable to native character on this side of India, rather than to the ability with which the task has been conducted here.

The figures before us contain sufficient internal evidence of their correctness. Looking only at the general number assigned to the population, no satisfactory reason could, perhaps, be found for rejecting it as obviously remote from the truth. Numbers in the gross are in all cases, and more especially under circumstances like those dealt with, so very difficult to estimate, that it would be hard to say why the population of the town of Calcutta should not be 3,54,874, as the census gives it, as well as a hundred thousand more or less. Take the following with these figures, the number of tenements given, viz., 58,892, which we may accept as nearly accurate, we shall find nothing anomalous in the comparison. Five souls to a house, more or less, is taken as a fair general proportion in the country, and though we might expect a greater number in a crowded town, with more large houses, but, after all, the proportion of three-storied tenements is insignificant, while even those the tiller of the soil, a little more than one-half of the vast thro

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" 12 " " 6 " "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts Local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follow:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board.
Bombay 15th May 1866. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—France 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—France 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon,(Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
" All current rates.

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

શ્રી દ્વીપકલ્પ પેનીનસુલા, લંડન, અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

चि द्वीपकेल्प पेनिनसुला, लंडन, अंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 *Shares of 200 Rupees each,*
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London E. C.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE WADIA, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.

London Bankers—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes Interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA.—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nynectal, and Dehroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight ...at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ...at 2s. 0¼d. "
3 do. ...at 2s. 0⅛d. "
2 do. ...at 2s. 0⅛d. "
1 do. ...at 2s. 0⅛d. "
On demand ...at 2s. 6d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ...at 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ...at 1s. 11¾d. "

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 70, King William Street, London/and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India, Australia and Continental Europe, also on Alexandria, Cairo, and Bagdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ½ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly :—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE .....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP .....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BEACHER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HERRALALL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SHAH, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .....No. 50, King William Street.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in these places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 100 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st June 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£700,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—80, KING WILLIAM STREET; LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India:—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Cabinets, (Others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—
On London ..... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" " 4 " 2s. 0⅝d. "
" " 3 " 2s. 0⅛d. "
" " 2 " 2s. 0⅛d. "
" " 1 " 2s. 0⅛d. "
" on Demand 2s. 6d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ...at 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ...at 1s. 11¾d. "

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 70, King William Street, London/and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India, Australia and Continental Europe, also on Alexandria, Cairo, and Bagdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ½ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly :—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CROORS OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOTEMY, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant-General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. PEARSON, Esq. (Messrs. Pearson & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. LAWRENCE, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—
6 months' sight ..... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0⅝d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0⅛d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0⅛d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes..... 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 ... ... 5 " "
" " 12 ... ... 6 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bill ; so likewise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HURRUM NURSEY, Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rates of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CROOR OF RUPEES IN 20,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

RESERVE FUND TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* } DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., } KAVASNDAS MADHAVDAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq. }

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. } HENRY BROOKS, Esq.
London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0⅝d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0⅛d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0⅛d. "
" On demand 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, " Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£300,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager—G. T. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—
6 months' sight (not under £20) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅛d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅛d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0d. "
On Demand (fixed Office) ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland, Ireland and
Cupnar Notes ... ... at 1s. 11½d. "

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 12 A. M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 9th June 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—
On London at 6 mo' sight above £50 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0⅛d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0⅛d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0⅛d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0⅛d. "
On demand ..... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers } 1s. 11¾d. "
on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. }

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 6 " " ... 4 "
" 3 " " ... 2 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on buying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

બોમબે ટ્રેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આશોશીએશન લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits :—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay 10th March 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

શ્રી બેંક ઓફ હિંદુસ્થાન, ચાઇના, એંડ જેપાન (લીમીટેડ).

चि बाक ऑफ हिंदुस्थान, चायना, एंड जापान (लीमीटेड).

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up.....£1,000,000
Paid up 851,000
Reserve Fund..... 100,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. FR. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dominald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON .....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The National Bank, (Established 1835.)
Do. .....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum.

If the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's Drafts free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same also the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CROORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 2,000,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DORABJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAFOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Chairman.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank or London at the following rates of Exchange :—
6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per rupee.
3 do. do. ..... 2s. 0⅝d. "
2 do. do. ..... 2s. 0⅛d. "
1 do. do. ..... 2s. 0d. "
Demand. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts for amounts under £30 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 6 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 6th June 1866.

SOUNDY & Co.,

7, RAMPART ROW.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.—SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.—The most extensive assortment in Bombay of every article of Silver and Electro-plate always on hand at this establishment.

Beautifully chased and engraved solid Silver Cups and Vases suitable for Sporting Prizes.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Round Dishes with Warmer and Splash Dish, moveable handles to covers, so that the set of four dishes will form sixteen separate dishes. The set of four, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes "Quadroon" pattern with Warmer Splash Dish, handsomely chased handles and feet, with moveable handles as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes, "Beaded" pattern, complete as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro-plated and handsomely chased and engraved Soup Tureens, Rs. 175.

Tea and Coffee Services, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin (with Lid), and Cream Jug (with cover), from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Tea Pots of new and rich designs, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 each.

Coffee Urns, Loysell's Patent, richly Electro-plated and engraved, Grecian pattern, with lever top, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 65.

Bottle-holders of a rich design, thickly Electro-plated, to hold Pints, Quarts or Magnums. Per pair, Rs. 20.

Richly Electro-plated chased and engraved Waiters—
8 inch from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25
10 " " " 20 to " 30
12 " " " 26 to " 35
14 " " " 32 to " 40
16 " " " 40 to " 55

Dessert Knives and Forks with richly plated and pearl handles, and engraved blades, in French polished Mahogany cases of one dozen Knives and Forks. The set from Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

Fish Eating Knives and Forks. Sets complete in mahogany cases, for one dozen persons, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Fish Carvers of the newest patterns, in Morocco cases. Per pair, Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

Cruet Frames, a very large and choice assortment always kept in stock, with 4, 6 or 7 bottles. Prices from Rs. 29 to Rs. 55.

Egg Warmers—the newly invented Egg Warmer is becoming an indispensable requisite to every breakfast table—
For four Eggs .....Rs. 20
" six Eggs 25

Pickle, Chutney or Preserve Frames—
With 2 Glass Jars.....Rs. 25 to 40
3 do. ..... 30 to 50

Bachelors' Cruet Frames for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Salt, newest design, Rs. 25.

Butter Pots in the newest and best designs, from Rs. 25 to 35.

Muffin Dishes do. Each, Rs. 25.

Liqueur Frames of elegant designs, with the new round bottles with handles and Electro Silvered lip top and cover, and inside cork—
2 Bottle Frames .....Rs. 50
3 Bottle do. ..... " 65

Claret Jugs, several beautiful pattern of richly Cut Glass and Electro Silver Handles and Mountings, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

Decanter Stands. Per pair from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

Beer Mugs and Tankards of the newest and best designs, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

Miniature Salt Cellars, a very choice selection of these novelties in best Silver Plate, with Spoons to match, particularly ad